Handbook of Sanitary Information for Householders. By ROGER S. TRACY, M. D., 114 pp., 16°. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1895. Price, 50 cents.

This little book is intended especially for the information of householders in the city of New York, and is, in most respects, well adapted to its purpose. The section on house plumbing is the fullest and best. The section on disinfection is behind the times by about 12 years; sulphate of iron is not now considered to be a disinfectant, but merely a deodorant, and no allusion is made to the disinfectants now most relied upon, viz.: chloride of lime, mercury bichloride and carbolic acid.

The warning against inhaling the breath of persons affected with diphtheria and consumption is unnecessary, and diverts attention from the real source of danger, which is correctly stated to be the discharges from the throat, nose and lungs. There are no bacteria, specific or other, in the expired breath in ordinary respiration.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE AMERICAN GEOLOGIST, JULY.

Remarks on the Genus Nanno, Clark. By ALPHEUS HYATT.

This interesting genus of cephalopods was first described by Professor J. M. Clarke (Am. Geol., Oct., 1895). The present author has made a more extended and detailed study of the type specimens, which were from the Lower Silurian of southeastern Minnesota. The paper is accompanied by a half-tone plate showing several sections of the fossils.

Steps of Progressive Research in the Geology of the Lake Superior Region prior to the late Wisconsin Survey. By N. H. WINCHELL.

This paper is the fifth in a series entitled 'Crucial Points in the Geology of the Lake Superior Region.' Beginning with the Canadian Geological Survey, the various steps of progress are traced down to the commencement of the Wisconsin Survey. Among other things the origin and use of the term Huronian is explained and some misapplications of that term are noticed.

Actinophorus Clarki, Newberry. By E. W. CLAYPOLE.

The discovery of another specimen of this fossil fish by Dr. Clarke, of Berea, Ohio, after whom the fish was named, has furnished Professor Claypole with data for a morec omplete description than was possible when the type was first described by Professor Newberry.

Camptonites and other Intrusives near Lake Memphremagog. By V. F. MARSTERS.

Quite a number of dykes, both granitic and lamphrophyric, have been found on the shores of this lake. The following lamphrophyre dykes are described: Diabase, camptonite, augite camptonite, monchiquite and fourchite. An important feature of the paper is a summary of the literature on other occurrences of monchiquite and camptonite.

The Kame-Moraine at Rochester, N. Y. By H. L. FAIRCHILD.

The Pinnacle hills, at Rochester, with which this paper deals, have long been known to glacialists, but no detailed description of them and of their origin has before been attempted, except by Mr. Warren Upham, who regards them as of the nature of eskers. Professor Fairchild has lately investigated these hills, and the present paper is a rather complete abstract of the results of this investigation, which will be published in full in the Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science. He regards these hills as constituting a kame series forming part of a frontal moraine.

Under 'Editorial Comment' a considerable review of the present status of the feldspars is given, and the results of the recent optical work of Messrs Michel-Lévy and La Croix is brought forward. Under 'Corre-

spondence' Dr. Geo. M. Dawson presents a note on 'Interglacial Climatic Conditions.' This number includes the usual reviews of recent geological literature, list of recent publications, and personal and scientific news.

THE MONIST, JULY.

THE opening article by Professor Joseph Le Conte, *The Theory of Evolution and Social Progress*, reviews broadly the history of the development-idea and finds that there are four grades or planes of evolution—physical, chemical, biotic and human. To each there is a limit, and the evolutionary process can continue only by being transferred to a higher grade with new factors. The first three have already reached their goals; only the last, rational evolution, remains. Here the significance and character of the new factor—voluntary rational coöperation—which differentiates the new grade from the rest, must be considered in sociological applications. Professor Le Conte emphasises the beneficent and encouraging features of the Lamarckian factors, and counsels strict subordination to wise empiricism in all practical applications of scientific principles.

In *The Present Problems of Organic Evolution*, Professor E. D. Cope, after stating *ipsissimis verbis* the views of Lamarck, Darwin, Wallace, Spencer, Haeckel, Weismann and others, contrasts the doctrines of the two opposed schools of epigenesis and preformation, and sketches the main features of his own theory of the origin and inheritance of variations as based on independent studies, to be developed in full in a forthcoming book.

The Metaphysical X in Cognition, a long and exhaustive article by Dr. Paul Carus, examines and aims to refute the theory of knowledge, now almost universally accepted, which rejects scientific explanation as the ultimate term of cognition, and which finds in science an unknowable metaphysical residuum which the human mind can never hope to compass. Dr. Carus also examines the view of Professor Ernst Mach that ultimate explanations in physics are not necessarily mechanical explanations.

Professor A. E. Dolbear, in *Materialism Untenable*, points out that the possibilities of matter as an active agent are not yet limited. In *The Unseen Universe* Sir Robert Stawell Ball develops in a popular but elegant manner the truth that the objects which we can see in the heavens very probably constitute not a millionth part of the material universe.

In *The Science of Mentation*, Mr. Elmer Gates propounds 'some new general methods of psychologic research.' Mr. Gates lays stress on the results which he has reached by the *artificial* variation (1) of the organic structures and (2) of the mentation of organisms. His color experiments with dogs kept in the dark from their birth and with dogs compelled to distinguish between colors by electric shocks consequent upon certain actions, with the structural results shown by cerebral dissection, are ingenious. The educational inferences of this article, although sweeping, are suggestive.

Mr. E. Douglas Fawcett writes on monadology, and Mrs. Emilia Digby in refutation of the onomatopic theory of music. M. Lucien Arreat's letter on the philosophical literature of France, with reviews of the best and most recent philosophic, scientific and religious works published in America, England, Germany and Italy, constitute the rest of the contents.

NEW BOOKS.

Biological Lectures delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl. Boston, Ginn & Co. 1895. Pp. vii+287.

Analytical Chemistry. N. MENSCHUTKIN. Translated by JAMES LOCKE. London and New York, Macmillan & Co. 1895. Pp. xii+512. $4.00.